(Lth YEAR.) THE. (No. 2523.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1795.

KONINGSBERG, *February* 18.

LETTERS from Grodno ſtate, that a courier had arrived there from Peterſburg, who brought with him the plan of the new partition of Poland, but the particulars have not yet tranſpired; for the whole is to be determined by the partitioning commiſſion aſſembled at Cracow.

On the part of Auſtria, count Majiath, the Imperial commiſſioner at Lemberg, has been appointed directoral vice-preſident of the territory which falls into the hands of Auſtria. It is ſuppoſed that the king will be allowed a penſion during the remainder of his life. This unfortunate monarch has lately been perſuaded by general Suwarrow to write a letter to the empreſs, and to entreat her to grant him an aſylum in her territories, that he might end his days in tranquillity. Amonſt other things, his laſt letter, which was conveyed to the empreſs by the prince of Gallicia, contained the following expreſſions:

Reſignation of the crown of Poland.

"The names of the Crown of Poland has been obliterated from amonſt the crowns of the European States. The Poliſh empire exiſts no longer;—there is no longer a Poliſh army, no free government; in ſhort, there exiſts nothing which characteriſes an independent ſtate.

"The Poliſh army has entered into the ſervice of three belligerent powers, or were made priſoners of war by them. One thouſand five hundred Poles have been conducted priſoners to Ruſſia, from the Ruſſian camp alone. The conquerors reign with abſolute ſway over the conquered territories.

"Lithuania is become a province of Ruſſia, and from Southern Pruſſia into the Viſtula, all is ſubjected to Pruſſia. Wherever there are Ruſſian ſoldiers, the eſtates of the abſent are ſequeſtered. Suffer me, therefore, voluntarily to reſign a crown which heaps upon my head ſuch a maſs of adverſity."

PARIS.

The following is a letter from Breſt, extracted from the Courier Univerſal of the 1ſt of March.

"Breſt, 3d of Ventoſe, (23d Feb.)

"The vice-admiral Vanſtabel is juſt let off for Amſterdam, with many officers and ſailors, he is appointed general commander of the naval forces of the republic in the Northern Seas.

"Yeſterday (22d Feb.) a diviſion, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, three frigates, and three corvettes, commanded by rear-admiral Renaudin, ſailed from this port; it has taken in proviſions for ſix months; its deſtination is unknown. Admiral Renaudin commanded the Vengeur, ſunk in the action of the 13th Prairial (1ſt of June.)

"A ſimilar expedition is preparing; it is to be commanded by rear-admiral Nielly—ſome troops are to be embarked on board that ſquadron, and commanded by general Duforneau; the place of its deſtination is generally believed to be St. Domingo.

"A third expedition is likewiſe in great forwardneſs; it will be compoſed of three 74 gun ſhips cut down, the Flibuſtier, carrying 20 guns, the Brave, and the Scevola, carrying 16, all thirty-ſix pounders, with ſome corvettes; it takes in ten months proviſions, and there is every reaſon to believe its deſtination is for the Iſles of France and of Reunion (Mauritius and the Iſles of Bourbon)

"Prizes arrive here from time to time, which alone ſupply our town and the magazines of our navy; however, ſince the return of our army, proviſions are here of an incredible ſcarcity, which increaſes every day."

From the Courier Univerſal of the 8th of March.

"We have under our eyes a poſting bill, ſigned by general Hoche, commander of the army of the Weſt, which we copy exactly, obſerving even the typographical forms of it—

PATRIE.

LA LOI.

Army of the Coaſts of Cherbourg and Breſt. *Head Quarters at Nantes, 9th of Ventoſe.*

Copy of the letter written by the adjutant-general chief of brigade, Auguſte Mermet, to the general in chief, Lazare Hoche.

"General, the efforts that were making by the Terroriſts to ſtop the ſucceſs of the conciliation framed by the repreſentatives of the people with the Vendeans and les Chouans, are now become uſeleſs; the peace is decidedly concluded with Charette, Stoſſlet, and the whole army of the Centre—the act was ſigned by all the chiefs three hours ago. When going out of the tent where the tranſaction was concluded, the tri-coloured cockade was mounted. Charette, Stoſſlet, and the officers, are coming to dine to-day with the repreſentatives of the people.—The inhabitants of Nantes are crowding the bridges upon the Loire to ſee the proceſſion arriving from Machecoul; the guns have been firing all the morning.—I cannot tell you any more—I am afraid to loſe a minute to give you ſo pleaſing a piece of intelligence—I am directed to write you by the repreſentative Bollet.

(Signed) AUGUSTE MERMET.

Copy conformable to the original.

LAZARE HOCHE."

Extract from the Republican Francois of the 7th of March.

"They write from Baſle, that negotiators are conſtantly arriving, entruſted with the intereſts of ſeveral princes of the empire; amongſt them is M. le Baron de Creben, ſent by the elector of Treves and the houſe of Naſſau."

LONDON, *March* 20.

The firſt payment of the immenſe St. Jago prize, is commenced. Capt. Sir A. S. Douglas having received his ſhare, the following is the declared proportion of the ſpecie only.

	£. s. d.
Each Captain's ſhare	13,920 0 0
Lieutenant's do.	910 0 0
Warrant Officer's do.	612 0 0
Petty Officer's do.	140 0 0
Foremaſt man's do.	26 0 0

Beſides two ſeventh ſhares of the whole in reſerve, till the queſtion, whether the Boyne and Powerful have a right to ſhare with the ſquadron, is decided. This ſtatement is independent of the valuable cargo, which is yet to be ſhared. The admirals ſhares are not yet declared.

The ſyſtem of promotion in the army is ſomewhat amended under the new commander in chief. Though we have not yet heard of many old deſerving officers being preferred, yet boys do not get high rank, nor as formerly can a ſum of money well applied, enſure rapid preferment.

An Extraordinary Fact.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jupiter, to his friend, dated March the 11*th.*

"We ſailed on Monday the 2d inſtant from Sheerneſs, and arrived at Cuxhaven on Saturday the 7th, where we found the ice in immenſe quantities; and what I am now going to relate, however wonderful it may appear, is a ſtrict fact:—On the 9th inſtant a man was taken off a field of ice, who had been upon it ever ſince the 27th of February, on which day he, with another man and boy were in a Dutch Dogger from London bound to Hamburgh, and off the Vogel Sands her bows were ſtove in by the ice; they contrived to get ſome bread and wine out of her, on which this man ſubſiſted; the other man and boy died, one in about two days, and the other in about ſix, after this happened. The ſurviving man ſlept every night between the dead bodies, taking the cloaths off from them to ſhelter himſelf from the weather. I have ſeen the man, and really think it ſo ſingular a ſtory, that it ought to be made known."

We are aſſured that the French have put all the flat bottomed boats of Holland, amounting to 185, in a ſtate of requiſition: Each boat contains five or ſix excellent ſeamen, beſides two pilots perfectly acquainted with the Engliſh coaſt; they are from twenty to thirty tuns.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of laſt month, of which the following is an extract, has juſt been received by Mr. Vanderhorſt, the American conſul at Briſtol—"Muley Solyman's cruiſers are authorited to detain all veſſels belonging to the United States of America, and for that end will certainly leave Sallee, and cruiſe as far as Madeira, as ſoon as the weather ſhall favour them."

The moſt important event which has occurred lately, as far as relates to the political ſituation of this country, is the determination which has been ſignified by the court of Ruſſia, of entering warmly into the confederacy againſt France. It is generally underſtood, that the negotiation entered into between the French republic and the court of Berlin, has induced the empreſs to take this meaſure. It is likewiſe believed, that a treaty between the court of Ruſſia, and this kingdom, either is concluded, or on the point of being ſo, by which that court binds itſelf to a vigorous co-operation with us in the war in which we are engaged. So important an ally under the preſent circumſtances, gives us the moſt confident hope of a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful termination of the preſent conteſt.

The fears of the public reſpecting Ireland, have in a great degree ſubſided.—We cannot but rejoice in the lines that have been taken of averting the impending danger in its firſt appearance; and we are ſatisfied that notwithſtanding the various attempts which have been made to inflame the mind of the catholics, every thing in that kingdom will ſoon return to its former ſtate, and that lord Camden will ſhortly remove all the difficulties which may have been apprehended.

March 21. In our paper of yeſterday we ſtated, upon the information of a correſpondent there, the arrival at Yarmouth of three Dutch merchants and an Engliſhman, the mate of an Engliſh tranſport ſunk at Rotterdam, who made their eſcape from the Texel on Monday night laſt in a Schuit. As the intelligence was not contained in the whole of our impreſſion of yeſterday, we beg leave to re-capitulate it to-day for the ſatisfaction of all our readers.

There had been no particular occurrences at Amſterdam, but letters had been received there with very extraordinary intelligence from Paris.

Theſe letters ſtate, that on Wedneſday, the 11th inſtant, late in the afternoon, judgment of death was pronounced by the revolutionary tribunal againſt Barrere and his accomplices. The ſame night, on ſome rockets being fired from the Obſervatory, a banditti aſſembled in the ſuburbs of St. Germain, St. Marcean, and St. Antoine, led on by the moſt enraged of the Jacobins, and accompanied by a ſhoal of Poiſſards, to the number of about 15,000.—They proceeded to the Thuilleries, beſet the guards of the diſtrict, and took poſſeſſion of the barriers and the bridges.

The general cry was "a bas les Moderes, vivent les Jacobins," while another part of the mob exclaimeds "Du Pain, et un Roi!" The iſſue of this tumult was not known when the accounts came away. The ferment had been ſome time brewing, as was evident, from ſeveral circumſtances, particularly from the cry that was raiſed in the Parterre of the opera of the night before, a bas les Muſcadins, on the entry of Madame Tallien or Cabarras, in her ſuperb Greek dreſs into one of the boxes.

In the courſe of the night a large party was detached from the Carouſel to the Temple. From the divided ſentiments of the mob, it appeared quite uncertain what was their deſign, whether to put to death the illuſtrious priſoners confined there, or liberate and proclaim Louis XVII.

Such is the ſtatement which reached us yeſterday, and which we thought it our duty immediately to communicate. We have this day nothing to add in ſupport of its credibility, having, when this paper was put to preſs, received no further account nor confirmation.—We ſhall look, however, with more than uſual anxiety for Paris papers of the date of the rumoured tranſactions in that capital.

March 23. Our Portſmouth correſpondent gives us, this morning, information of the arrival there of an American veſſel from Havre-de-Grace, which place ſhe left on the 19th inſt. By this veſſel an account is brought of the trial, condemnation, and execution of Barrere and his accomplices. Nothing is ſaid of any tumult at Paris, but the confirmation of the above important event, proves that our intelligence of Friday was not entirely unworthy of credit, and forms our complete juſtification in laying it before the public.

March 24. Yeſterday a letter was received at the general poſt-office, dated Yarmouth, March 22d, which ſtates, that the prince of Orange, captain Bridge, had arrived there the preceding evening. Captain Bridge, on his paſſage from Harwich, ſpoke with the Argus Revenue Cutter, captain Saunders, and was informed, that the King George Packet, captain Dean, had been taken by four French frigates. She ſailed from Cruxhaven the 14th or 15th inſt. with the firſt mail on board from that place, and had the anſwers to 9 or 10 different mails which were ſent from hence after the interruption with Holland, and it is ſuppoſed had remittances on board for above half a million of money. It is alſo preſumed, a meſſenger, with the emperor's anſwer to our court, concerning the loan, is unfortunately captured in this packet.

PLYMOUTH, *March* 23.

We ſtated in our paper of Saturday that we had received the Dutch papers down to the 14th inſtant. They contain chiefly long and tedious proclamations about ſome proviſional internal regulations, till the convocation of a national convention, which appears ſtrongly wiſhed for. There is in thoſe papers a liſt of the Dutch ſhipping detained in the ports of England. Their whole number is reckoned at 110 veſſels, excluſive of the men of war and Eaſt-India ſhips. We know that freſh powers were wanted by the Dutch commiſſioners here to claim the reſtoration of their ſhipping, becauſe they had no authority to act but in concert with baron de Nagel, the miniſter of the ancient government; and this noble and virtuous character having declined the quality of ambaſſador from their patriotic high mightineſſes, their powers were invalid. They are now inveſted with new ones, and the whole Dutch intereſt here, the free and independent government of Holland, our ally and friend, is now repreſented by citizen Paſteur, a cuſtom-houſe officer, and citizen general Vitriarius, a lieutenant in the ci-devant Batavian legion. We have not yet heard of any negotiations having taken place, nor of our miniſters having acknowledged citizen Herber inſtead of M. Van Spiegel, nor citizen Quarles in the room of Greffier Fagel. Theſe are the names inſerted in the new credentiels.

The emigrants taken in Holland have been removed to Liſle. Their number is only 100 perſons.

Friday more than a million ſterling was paid into the bank, as the laſt payment bearing diſcount on the loan of eleven millions; ſo that, with the payment on Thurſday, and the firſt depoſit, near ſeven millions of the new loan are already paid up.

March 24. Accounts from Conſtantinople, ſubſequent to thoſe that mentioned the conference of the Ruſſian miniſter with the Reis Effendi upon the affairs of Poland, ſtate that the former has delivered a very poſitive repreſentation upon the neglect of the Porte to indemnify the Ruſſian merchants for the confiſcation of their veſſels and merchandiſe, previous to the declaration of the laſt war. The demand on this ſcore amounts to a million and an half of piaſtres; the revival of which was looked upon as portending an approaching rupture.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) May* 5.

On Friday evening arrived here the ſloop Fame, captain Kennard, in 18 days from Grenada. Captain Kennard informs that every thing was in the greateſt confuſion at that place, and that there was no buſineſs of any kind could be tranſacted.—That the Engliſh had taken a French officer, when returning from Trinidad, where he had been on buſineſs for the French commanding officer at Grenada, and had publicly executed him on a gallows—and that in retaliation, the French immediately took the Engliſh governor of Grenada, (Home) and four other gentlemen of diſtinction, who were their priſoners, and publicly ſhot them.

Captain Kennard alſo informs, that general Linſay, formerly colonel at Martiniſque, had put a period to his life by ſhooting himſelf. Some ſaid it was owing to his not being able to comply with his engagements when he left Martinique, and that his mortification was ſo great that he could not withſtand it; but the truth is, he has ſhot himſelf—and for reaſons beſt known to himſelf.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 8.

Arrived, brig William and George, Benton, from Barbadoes and St. Euſtatia, via St. Croix, in ſixteen days —Captain Benton was at Barbadoes the 2d April, when the Britiſh fleet arrived, conſiſting of 200 ſail of ſhips with 5000 troops on board, one of 64, one of 50, one of 44, and a ſloop of war of 16 guns; the whole fleet excepting 6 or 7 ſail, ſailed for Martinique the next day after they arrived at Barbadoes.

Captain Benton ſaw in the Barbadoes papers a particular account of the French having taken St. Vincent's and Grenada, and that the two iſlands were deſtroyed till within two or three miles of the town. Captain Benton was at St. Euſtatia when the governor was ſummoned to ſurrender to the French republic. The governor ſigned the capitulation, and the three Engliſh ſhips that were in St. Euſtatia road went off. On the 2d inſtant fell in with Goodrich's three maſted ſchooner, in lat. 39. within eighteen leagues of Cape-May light-houſe; ſhe then had in tow an American brig, from Philadelphia, bound to Havre-de-Grace, out three or four days, which ſhe was carrying to Bermuda; their orders were to take all American veſſels bound to or from a French port. Captain Benton declares that Mr. Evans, a merchant of Barbadoes, ſhewed him a letter from his friend in Bermuda, in which he particularly mentioned, that every American veſſel carried into Bermuda, bound to or from a French port, was condemned without diſcrimination.

ALBANY, *May* 4.

The propriety of laying a general embargo upon all kinds of grain in America, will doubtleſs excite the immediate attention of the Preſident. It has been the policy of all nations to guard againſt the danger of draining their own ſupplies; this policy has alſo been adopted occaſionally by the ſtates reſpectively, when the power lay with them; the preſent exorbitant price of grain of all kinds, and the unbounded demand in almoſt every quarter of the globe is ſuch, that nothing ſhort of a general embargo will reduce the price to ſome ſtandard of reaſon, or prevent the farmers from being completely exhauſted.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 14.

Extract of a letter from an American conſul to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated in England February 10.

"The wheat crop of this country proving ſhort, and there being no ſupplies from the Baltic or America, our prices of grain are raiſed to a very enormous pitch, and from the appearance of affairs there is little probability of a reduction ſoon. Wheat is here 7/6 to 7/9 per buſhel, Wincheſter, weighing 60 to 62 pounds—fine flour 18/ per cwt.—ſeconds 17/6 per cwt.—barley 4/ per buſhel, Wincheſter."

They write from Nantes, thirty-five thouſand rebels have laid down their arms and delivered up above one hundred pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and conſiderable magazines of proviſions.

May 18. Accounts from Baſle, of January 28, ſtate, that count Deodati had arrived from Vienna the beginning of January, and opened negotiations with the French repreſentatives in the former town, in order to ſtipulate the conditions for a peace between Auſtria and the French republic.

BALTIMORE, *May* 20.

Captain Mather, of the ſchooner Aſſiſtance, arrived yeſterday, in 14 days from St. Marc, who informs that the French had made an attack on that place, and were repulſed with very conſiderable loſs—that he learnt that 6 or 700 Britiſh troops had arrived at Port-au-Prince, and that a ſortie was made from that place againſt the republicans, who were compelled to raiſe the ſiege with very great loſs.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 21.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XII.

——Abſentem qui rodit amicum;
Qui non defendit, alio culpante; ſolutos
Qui captat riſus hominum, famamque dicacis;
Fingere qui non viſa poteſt; commiſſa tacere
Qui nequit; hic niger eſt: hunc tu Romane caveto.
HOR.

He whoſe harſh cenſure loads his abſent friends;
Who, when another blames them, not defends;
Who ſeeks the looſe malignant laugh to raiſe,
And utters ſlander thro' a thirſt of praiſe;
Who fights unſeen with envious ſpite can feign;
Nor can th' intruſted ſecret long contain;
This man I note a dark deſigning knave:
Shun him O Roman.——

ACCORDING to my promiſe in my laſt I ſhall preſent my readers with the following original letter.

"Mr. MEDDLER,

"AMONG the uſeful leſſons with which your numbers have favoured the public, I am ſurpriſed to find that you have never given us any hints on the guilt of indulging a propenſity to ſlander. Strictures on this ſubject, though neceſſary in all towns, muſt be particularly ſo in every capital city, where indolence having more permamently fixed her reſidence, affords a greater opportunity to this uncharitable practice. If, Sir, (as I truſt is the caſe,) your ſilence has proceeded from inattention, you can prevent the unfavourable conſtruction which the malicious may put on your conduct, in ſhewing your deteſtation of this vice by gratifying a young philanthrophiſt with an appearance of this in the next Gazette.

"*Slander* may be conſidered the offspring of *envy*, the nurſling of *idleneſs*, and the foſter-child of *conſcious depravity*. The lounger who has led a life of wickedneſs and is baniſhed the ſociety of virtue, views with pain an unblemiſhed reputation, and induſtriouſly exerts himſelf to deprive another of that which he himſelf does not poſſeſs, and which he does not value. But, though idleneſs and envy combined, are the general ſources of calumny, we ſometimes find it proceeds from but one of them. To thoſe whom fortune has placed above the neceſſity of toiling for a ſubſiſtence, and whoſe minds, as it often happens, are not ſtored with much literary knowledge, any method of killing time is acceptable. Hence they often amuſe themſelves, and attempt to prevent the gloomineſs of thought, in ſporting with the characters of others. Theſe though by no means excuſable, are perhaps worthy of compaſſion as well as contempt; for the means they purſue to divert the attention from ſolitary reflection, together with a weakneſs of underſtanding, are often marks of a diſtempered mind, though they may wear the ſmile of happineſs and content. There is, however, another claſs of calumniators for whom no palliation can be offered and no allowance made. Theſe are perſons from whoſe envious malicious diſpoſitions, though ſufficiently engaged in their different vocations and profeſſions, ſtill poſſeſſing the comforts of life, merit is ſure to receive abuſe; whoſe tongues no kindneſs can reſtrain, whoſe applauſe and good will no favours can attract, but who are equally calumnious and ungrateful. But, Mr. Meddler, what gives moſt pain, is to obſerve the delight that the fair part of the creation take in this faſhionable vice; to ſee with what eagerneſs they liſten to any malicious report; and how frequently they indulge themſelves during the evening ceremony, in what they call an innocent amuſement, with circulating tales or making conjectures to the diſadvantage of their acquaintances, often thoſe of their own ſex. If, Sir, inſtead of ſuffering the relation of a tale of ſcandal in their preſence to be any recommendation or credit to the narrator, whether of that generally contemptible ſpecies of animals called *beaux*, or any other ſpecies, they would not only renounce the habit themſelves, but diſplay marks of diſapprobation whenever they ſaw practiſed, they would as the general ſufferers from it, both benefit themſelves, and deſerve the veneration and eſteem of the public. I conclude, Mr. Meddler, with expecting you to continue your inſtructive and entertaining performances, notwithſtanding the inſolence of criticiſm or the many predictions of your ſpeedy diſſolution; by doing which you may be of ſervice to your readers and will oblige your humble ſervant,

BENEVOLUS."

It gives me much pleaſure to obſerve the indignation which the author of this letter has againſt this cruel practice. Animated with that glowing ardour which is the characteriſtic of virtuous youth, he has delivered his ſentiments with all the ſtern majeſty of a Juvenal; his language ſeems to be the language of a heart ſwoln with a generous indignation at the vices and follies of mankind. If then the fair ſex have been treated rather harſhly by him, they muſt pardon the ſervour of youth which cauſed this cenſure, eſpecially when they conſider that it was intended for their advantage.

It is indeed to be regretted that this fault ſhould ever find its way to the boſoms of thoſe who are poſſeſſed of youth, of beauty, and but in this reſpect of innocence, and who are expected to cheriſh nothing but what is amiable. But that the ladies may have the honour of aboliſhing this cuſtom themſelves, and not daring to aſſume a cenſorial authority over them, I ſhall propoſe the following rules, in imitation of a method which was formerly made uſe of to reſtrain them in their fondneſs for finery. 1ſt. That no modeſt woman ſhall hear a tale of ſcandal related without ſhowing ſigns of diſapprobation. 2dly. That no woman who has any pretenſions to decency or humanity, ſhall expreſs ſatisfaction at hearing any ſuch relation. 3dly, and laſtly, That no one ſhall have the liberty of relating any ſtory to the prejudice of another, but thoſe who are envious, unfeeling, and malicious in the extreme.

The ladies will, I hope, vindicate themſelves from the imputation of ſlander, by teſtifying their approbation of theſe rules; and I have no doubt that I ſhall ſoon receive it through the medium of a letter left at the printing-office. C.

*** *ABSOLUTE neceſſity requires, that all perſons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertiſements, &c. ſhould pay off their reſpective arrears; and it is ſincerely hoped, that this information alone will be ſufficient to induce ſpeedy payments.*

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1795.

Thomas Contee, againſt Eraſmus Gill.

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by *Eraſmus Gill*, on the ſixth day of June, 1775, for conveying unto *Thomas Contee*, and his heirs, three tracts or parcels of land, at that time in Frederick, but now in Montgomery county, viz. BARNABY RESURVEYED, 277½ acres, part of CHEVIE CHASE, 49 acres, and part of CLOVIS COURSE, 23¾. The bill ſtates, that the ſaid Eraſmus Gill, at the time of executing the ſaid deed, reſided in Virginia, and has ſince died, and that the complainant knows not who are his heirs; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 12th day of June next, to the intent that the ſaid Gill, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal repreſentatives, or any other perſon intereſted, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tueſday in July next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree as prayed ſhould not be paſſed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, truſtee, &c. of the dwelling plantation of LOCK CHEW, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſeveral tracts of land, containing in the whole 456¼ acres, at the rate of £ 4 per acre, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the 20th day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time during the preſent month.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE members of the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are deſired to attend at Mr. WHARFE'S TAVERN, on Friday the 29th day of May, inſtant, at 11 o'clock, to form rules for the ſaid club, and determine the time the purſe is to be run for each year. The members are deſired to attend punctually, as it is to be conſidered that the members who do attend ſhall have full power to form the rules and determine the day of running.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
JOCKEY CLUB.

N. B. It is expected that the members will dine together on that day, at Mr. Wharfe's, at 3 o'clock.

Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, by the ſubſcriber, on Monday evening, the 11th inſtant, or the morning following, on his way from the houſe of Mrs. Chew, a little below Fiſhing Creek, in Calvert county, to this place, a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing one five dollar bill, and ſeveral papers that can be of no uſe to the finder. Any perſon returning the ſame ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM SPRIGG.

Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper Marlborough, from Wedneſday the tenth day of June, until Friday the twenty-fixth of the ſame month, in order to make ſuch alterations as have taken place in the property within the ſaid county ſince their laſt meeting.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

May 4, 1795.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late Mr. HENRY DIGGES, of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of July next, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment on or before the aforeſaid day, or ſuits will be indiſcriminately commenced.

J. DIGGES, } Adminiſtrators.
F. DIGGES, }

Charles county, May 28, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber, acting executor of WILLIAM MORRIS, ſen late of Charles county, requeſts all perſons who have any claims againſt his eſtate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment, for which money from the aſſets is ready in his hands; this is neceſſary to be ſpeedily done to prevent him future trouble with the reſiduary legatees, who are preſſing him for a diviſion of what is in his hands.

JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, May 17, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, by

THOMAS MAYO, Executor.

May 19, 1795. 1 6 7 6

CARROLL's ISLAND,

At the mouth of Gunpowder river, between that and Middle river, in Baltimore county,

To be RENTED or LEASED,

With the Hands and ſome Stock,

TO a ſubſtantial tenant, of a fair character, who can give good ſecurity for the payment of the rent, and the performance of other conditions that may be required, particularly with reſpect to the ſupport and treatment of the hands. Beſides the profits of the land, (which in the grazing line may be very conſiderable, as there is not a foot of the upland but may be made, in a few years, with induſtry, excellent meadow in timothy and clover) there is a fiſhery, which, if well managed, will yield, at leaſt, three hundred pounds per annum clear of expence—it has yielded much more—the large rock fiſh in the Baltimore market, at the breaking up of the ice, have teſtified this annually for ſome years paſt. It abounds with wild fowl in the proper ſeaſons, and all kinds of fiſh that uſually frequent our rivers. In the whole tract there are upwards of one thouſand acres, a great proportion of it is of the firſt marſh, perhaps, in the ſtate, both for grazing and hay. Black cattle prefer the latter to fodder, and may be kept in fine order on it all the winter, after which, with the ſpring and ſummer grazing, they may be made excellent beef by the middle of Auguſt. A quantity may be cut, and eaſily cured, as the marſh is firm, to winter, if neceſſary, upwards of three hundred head of cattle.

A free current of air from all quarters renders this place very healthy. It may be entered on the 5th of November next; that being the expiration of the preſent tenant's leaſe.

Mr. Richard Grey, on Mr. Bowly's farm, at the mouth of Middle river, will ſhew the place, and give ſatisfactory information concerning the above particulars. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a tenant, it is requeſted, will view the premiſes, and make the proper inquiries, before application be made for terms to

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

Annapolis, May 8, 1795. 2

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the firſt Monday in June next, to hear appeals from all perſons who may think themſelves overcharged by the aſſeſſors of ſaid county. 2

A Latin School.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and inſtruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own houſe, ſituate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of ſuch young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays I ſhall inſtruct them in reading Engliſh authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and Engliſh, &c. The price of tuition will be ſeven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myſelf.

STEPHEN CAWOOD.

E. C. 10th May, 1795. 2

Latina Schola.

SUBSIGNATOR exoptat accipere curam octo aut decem puerarum, ſine mora, & docere eos Latinam linguam & cætera, quæ domi ſitæ in Sanctæ Mariæ comitatu, in vicinitate Frigidorum Fontium. Accurata & diligens attentio dabitur morali & literariæ amplificationi eorum parvorum generoſorum qui ſupponantur mea tuitione. Diebus Saturni, inſtruam eos, Deo juvante, legendo Anglicanos auctores, arithmetica, ſcribendo Latine & Angliæ &c. Pretium tuitionis erit £.7 per annum. Optimus & convenientiſſimus convictus habeatur, in vicinitate, pueris ſupra dictis, moderata mercede. Accipiam paucos convictores egomet.

S. CAWOOD.

E. C. decimo die Maii 1795. 4

WAS loſt, miſlaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final ſettlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing intereſt from the ſixteenth November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three, and ſigned by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commiſſioners. If any perſon or perſons can ſhow any juſt cauſe why the aforeſaid certificate ſhould not be renewed, they are requeſted to come forward and make known his or their objections to ſame.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795. 7

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL's OFFICE,
Annapolis, March 20, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this ſtate, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the ſaid return ſhall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early ſeaſon of the year, it is intended that company returns ſhall form the groundwork of the propoſed operation. For theſe, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every neceſſary inſtruction for filling them, will ſhortly be furniſhed from the office. They will be tranſmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of diviſions, under whoſe orders they will be diſtributed; together with ſuch arrangements as thoſe officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the buſineſs.

JOHN KILTY, for
HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleaſant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn ſtockings, and common negro ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his miſtreſs gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

Weſt river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795. 9

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living near the Queen Tree, St. Mary's county, on the fifth day of the preſent month, being Eaſter Sunday, the following three negro men, viz.

GEORGE, the property of JOHN EDELEY, aged twenty-three years, of a dark complexion, about ſix feet high, fleſhy, and well looking; had on when he went away, a blue great coat, a good ruffled ſhirt, a pair of country linen trouſers, his other cloaths are uncertain.

DAVID, the property of NATHANIEL EWING, aged about twenty-one years, five feet ſeven inches high, of a dark complexion, well made, has a burn on one of his arms near the ſhoulder, a ſharp noſe; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, whitiſh breeches, Iriſh linen ſhirt, old boots, a new hat with a black ribbon around the crown, other cloaths uncertain.

CHARLES, the property of CORNELIUS WILDMAN, aged about twenty-ſix years, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, down looking fellow, thick lips; had on when he went away, a cotton and woollen country coat, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a pair of white breeches and ſtockings, a new wool hat with a ribbon around it. It is probable that theſe fellows will attempt to get to Pennſylvania, as David has once been there with his maſter; it is alſo apprehended that they may have ſupplied themſelves with paſſes either from ſome ill deſigning white perſon, or that George has contrived to execute ſome kind of paſſes himſelf, as he can read writing, and alſo write ſome little. We are likewiſe of opinion they may endeavour to paſs by the name of Butler, as George had ſome time in his poſſeſſion before he went off a paſs granted to CLEM BUTLER, who was a free negro, from which it is likely he might take copies. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro ſlaves in any gaol, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, including what the law allows, for the three negroes, or the ſum of EIGHT DOLLARS, alſo including what the law allows, for either of them.

JOHN EDELEY,
NATHANIEL EWING,
CORNELIUS WILDMAN.

April 11, 1795. 3X

LOFTY,

AN imported full bred hunter, will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at the ſubſcriber's on Greenbury-point.

LOFTY is riſing four years old, was imported from England this laſt winter, is full ſixteen hands high, a beautiful ſorrel, with a ſtar and ſnip, and one hind foot white, free from blemiſh, with ſtrength, bone, ſinew, and action, ſuperior to any horſe of his age ever imported, (generally allowed) and from his powers, great ſize, ſymetry, and elegance, promiſes fair to improve our much degenerate breed of horſes. Lofty will cover mares to the laſt of July at two guineas the mare, and half a dollar to the groom, the money to be ſent with the mares, or paid by the laſt of July, if longer credit; three guineas each mare, and half a dollar to the groom. Good paſturage at half a dollar per week, and the greateſt care taken, but will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents.

JOHN MITCHELL. 4X

P. S. The horſe's pedigree to be ſeen at his ſtand.

Greenbury-point, April 20, 1795. 4w

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for payment by the firſt of September next, as the ſubſcriber intends to ſettle up the eſtate at that period, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, May, 1795. 2

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of BENJAMIN MACKALL, late of Calvert county, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect to perſons, as we are determined to ſettle the eſtate immediately.

LEVIN MACKALL,
WAL. MACKALL,
RICHARD MACKALL, } Executors.

May 15, 1795. 2

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 21ſt day of April laſt, as runaways, two negroes, viz. a negro man who, when committed, called himſelf BILLY, but ſince ſays his name is TOM, and that he belongs to WILLIAM DORSEY, of George-town; he is about five feet three inches high, pretty ſtout made, rather inclinable to fat, appears of a ſurly diſpoſition; his cloathing are a white plains over jacket and breeches, an old under waiſtcoat of country cloth, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, a pair of old white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes much worn. FLORA, who ſays ſhe belongs to SALLY WILSON, on Seneca, in Montgomery county; ſhe is about five feet high, has a remarkable dark complexion, has on a white country cotton ſhort gown, a ſtriped cotton petticoat, one ſtriped ſtuff ditto, and a coarſe linen ſhift. Their owners are deſired to take them away and pay charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

May 2, 1795. 2

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 26th day of April laſt, a negro woman who calls herſelf NANCY BUTLER, and ſays ſhe is free, (has no paſs) and that ſhe belongs to the ſtate of Virginia; ſhe is a very likely wench, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age; has on and with her a ſtriped cotton ſhort gown, blue flannel petticoat, white cotton ditto, a black caſtor hat, half worn, and an oſnabrig apron. A negro man who, when committed, called himſelf JOHN BUTLER, but ſince ſays his name is BEN, is about five feet ten inches high, has on a pair of ſtriped country cloth overalls, an old caſimer waiſtcoat, and with him a green coat, pretty much worn, and a few other old things in a bundle, and ſays he belongs to GEORGE BRENNAM, or BRINHAM, on Normoni, Virginia, and Weſtmoreland county. The owners are deſired to take them away, and pay charges, to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

2

May 12, 1795.

ECLIPSE,

THE property of the ſubſcriber, ſtands this ſeaſon at NEWINGTON ROPE-WALK, and covers mares at twenty ſhillings and one buſhel of corn, the corn to be brought with the mares, and the money to be paid by the laſt day of October next, or thirty ſhillings will be expected if longer credit. Eclipſe was got by Mr. Charles Wallace's imported Eclipſe, out of a Sweeper mare.

W. RAWLINGS.

N. B. Any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe the above horſe may ſee him by applying to

W. R.

May 8, 1795. 2

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, the 4th inſtant, a ſtray dark iron gray MARE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on each thigh, a ſmall wart on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, trots and gallops, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT MACGILL. 2

Prince-George's county, May 6, 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 28th day of May, inſtant, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiles, (if not ſold before at private ſale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AN elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three ſtory high, ſituate on School-ſtreet, in the city of Annapolis, near the Stadt-Houſe, together with a ſtable ſufficient for the reception of twelve horſes, and a carriage houſe; this houſe has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſame, may view the premiſes, on application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN WILMOT. 3X

Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as alſo to mark and bound that part of ſaid tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER. 4X

April 28, 1795

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted*, That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 4

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 4

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 4

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted*, That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they became bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid uch proceis proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 4

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 17

FOR SALE,

A TWO ſtory framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-ſtreet, the property of Mr. William Biggs, of Cheſter-town, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. William Taylor, wheel-wright; the houſe is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is ſubject to a ground rent of £. 8 2 6 per annum. The terms of ſale may be known, by applying to

4w JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained teſtamentary letters on the eſtate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we requeſt that all perſons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as poſſible, thoſe indebted, it is hoped, will make ſpeedy payments.

Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, of Robert, is authoriſed to act for us, his ſettlements and receipts will therefore be fully reſpected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.